### NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, two costs per copy, \$7 per annum. THE DAILY HERALD, two costs per copy, \$7 per annum. THE WEEKLLY HERALD, every Salurday, at six costs per copy, or \$5 per annum; the European addition, \$1 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$5 to any part of the Continent, both a mobile postage. PARILY HERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents per TOTAL OF STREET CORRESPONDENCE, containing important was, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used will be likerally paid for. BY-OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES

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ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisement ineriod in the Weerly Herald, Farily Herald, and in the
Galifornia and European Edition.

AMUSEMENTS THIS DAY AND EVENING

BROADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY-Afternoon and Evening, Equipments, Zoological and Hippodramic En-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Evening, Joeko-Tigur

BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery-Afternoon and Evening,

BURTON'S THEATER, Broadway, opposite Bond street-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Evening, Tag Poon or New York. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway-Afternoon, HARLEGOIN BLUE BEARD-Evening, LIVING TO FAST-TAKE CARE OF DOUB-HARLEGUIN BLUE BEARD,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-Italian Opena-Cheap Night-Lucheria Borgia.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway - Morning, IRPH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODISTY. Afterdoon, twice, The Honer Moon. Evening, Valenting and Oreon.

WOOD'S BUIDINGS, 561 and 563 Broadway-GRORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTREES-Evening, New Year Calls. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 563 Broadway-Eren-ing, Ermorian Millouis-Down in Mississippi.

\* MECHANIC'S HALL, 472 Broadway-BEYANT'S MINSTELLS -ETHIOPIAN SONGS-BUREASQUE CINCUS, Afternoon and Evening.

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-Diorana of Dr. Kane's Adressors in the Arctic Regions.

New York, Friday, January 1, 1858.

The excitement at New Orleans in regard to the capture of Gen. Walker found vent last evening in an immense mass meeting, at which speeches denouncing the conduct of Commodore Paulding and expressing the liveliest sympathy with the cause of the filibusters, were delivered. Our despatches from Washington state that Southern members of Cougress are still warm in support of Gen. Walker, and that offers of material aid pour in upon him hourly. It is stated that the administration, acting upon the clause of the treaty with Nicaragna which guarantees the neutrality of the Isthmus, will probably justify the action of Commodore Paulding; and moreover that it is not unlikely that orders will be sent to the Home Squadron to carry out the clause referred to, not only as against the fillbusters, but all others. This is precisely the point which it is desirable to gain. The Transit route once under the authorized protection of the United States, and the Americanization of Nicaragua follows as a matter of course.

The Charleston Mercury of the 29th ult. states that the steamship Isabel brings intelligence from Havana that the steamer Fashion, which conveyed General Walker and his force to Nicaragua, had put into Havana previous to the 22d ult., from Aspinwall, in lack of provisions, and that the American Consul at Havana had seized the steamer for alleged irregularity in her papers. A report was prevalent at Key West on Christmas day that a bark had passed that point with 600 men on board, who were proceeding to Gen. Walker's aid.

We publish elsewhere details of the news from Mexico to the 21st ult., of which a meagre telegraphic report has heretofore been given. Comonfort executed a grand and completely successful coup d'état on the 17th, overturning the constitution recently adopted, dispersing the National Congress, and proclaiming himself Dictator. The affair apperson to have been as skilfully managed as that of apoleon in Paris. Several arrests were made, among them the chief of the Supreme Court and he President of Congress. At Puebla and Vera Cruz the partisans of Comonfort successfully carried out the designs of their leaders, and it was supposed that at other points the revolution had been complete. The new order of things pleased the populace greatly, and the public approval was manifested by the usual demonstrations. Comonfort, in the new "plan" put forth, promises in three months to convoke a Congress which shall frame a new constitation and provide for the election of a ruler by the

We have advices from Havana to the 25th ult. On the preceding day the birth of the Prince of Asturiss was celebrated by Te Deum at the Cathedral, a leree at the Palace, and Illuminations. The United States sloop-of-war Cyane arrived there on the 24th. "Negro stealing" has become quite a frequent of fence in the country. Twenty-four negroes were stolen recently in one night, from an estate within four leagues of the city, and from one estate in the interior of the island one hundred and ten bozales were run off in a single night. Three men are in prison at Sagua la Grande, charged with "negro

We have news from Hayti, dated at Port an Prince on 10th of December. Our correspondent says:-Coffee is coming in freely, and the stock on hand amounts to 23,000 bags, besides some 4,000 bags in the government stores. It remains firm at \$9 per 100 pounds. Logwood is plenty, at former quotations. Provisions are active. The doubloon is now worth \$230, Haytien money, and is expected to rise. The money crisis in Europe has affected our trade Several bills have come back protested. Captain Mayo takes passage in the United States sloop-of-war Cyane for Norfolk, and will return home by the way of Washington, when he will lay the case of his imprisonment before the Secretary of State.

Our files from Bermuda are dated on 16th of De cember. Admiral Sir Houston Stewart and Lady Stewart arrived on the 12th of December, in her Britannic Majesty's ship Indus, from Halifax. Up wards of \$500 had been collected on the island for missionary purposes during 1857. The members of the Boyal Bermuda Yacht Club had given an elegant ball in their new house.

The Board of Aldermen, at their last session for the year, yesterday afternoon and evening, transacted a are amount of routine business. A report was adopted in favor of purchasing the proposed property on Ward's Island, after a fair arbitration as to the price. An effort was made to settle the question of the location of the new City Hall. No decision was arrived at, as the Board stood 11 in favor of the Park and 10 in favor of Madison square After a lengthy debate a resolution was adopted repealing the stay of proceedings in the matter of th opening of Albany street. The extension will there fore proceed. The tax levy was amended so as to strike out the appropriation of \$10,000 for a new Teath ward station house, inserting \$19,000 for the building and working of a steam fire engine, and increasing the appropriation on the Street Department \$15,000. The Board refused to confer with the Councilmen as to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds. A communication was received from Charles Devlin, in relation to the charges made by Richard Busteed, Esq., Corporation Counsel, again-Mr. Devlin, as Street Commissioner, and his deputy, charging them with having overdrawn their sularies. Mr. Devlin stated that he had believed his salary was fixed by the Common Council at the rate which he had charged. He and his deputy had paid the money under protest, and with the understanding that they should sue for its recovery. The customery complimentary resolutions to the President were

address, and the Board adjourned, after a session of nearly seven hours. The Board subsequently met the Mayor in convention, and appointed Edwin Bonton as Police Clerk, in place of James Steers, resigned, and assigned those permanently appointed to their seve-

The Board of Councilmen had an exciting session last evening. The project of creeting the new Post Office in the Park was discussed, but passed over without taking the question on the adoption of the report from the Board of Aldermen. The resolution to indemnify the Mayor for expenses in contesting the Police and Street Commissioner suits was lost by vote of thirty-one to fifteen. The ordinance re rganizing the Finance Department was adopted. the minority entering a protest against the action of the majority as unparliamentary. Several other important matters were acted on, for the details of which we refer to a full report of the proceedings. Resolutions complimenting the presiding officer were passed and responded to, and the Board adjourned amidst uproarious confusion.

Our readers will remember no doubt, that upon the retirement of the late William L. Marcy from the State Department, at the expiration of the administration of President Pierce, a number of the citizens of this city proposed to present him with a service of plate, as a token of the appreciation of his services to the country whilst Secretary of State. The sudden death of Mr. Marcy, at Saratoga, on the Fourth of July last, prevented the committee who had the matter in charge from offering to him in person this well deserved mark of respect. They have, however, presented the service of plate to Mrs. Marcy, expressing the hope that it will long remain in the possession of the family of the illustrious statesman for whom it was originally designed. Mrs. Marcy, on Wednesday last, in an appropriately written letter, acknowledged the receipt of the tes timonial, at the same time assuring the committee

that their wishes will not be disregarded. The new city government, as remodelled by the charter passed by the last Legislature, commer to-day. The names of the persons composing it, together with some interesting particulars relative to its organization, are given elsewhere.

A despatch from Mosers Brown Shinley & Co to Messrs. E. K. Collins & Co., of this city, dated Liverpool, Dec. 16, and received per Arago, announces the arrival off Holyhead, at 9:15 A. M. of that day, of the steamship Atlantic, from New York 5th inst. We continue to-day the publication of our indexes

for the year 1857. Our necrological index contains the names of a number of distinguished personages who during life either adorned the highest places in almost every country of the world, or have advanced the interests of mankind in the paths of science, literature, the fine arts, war, diplomacy, or the preaching and practice of Christianity. The United States have to mourn the loss of some of their most eminent sons. William L. Marcy, who served his country as an advocate, a soldier, a Judge, State Governor, legislator and Cabinet Minister, laid down and yielded up his spirit in peace, on the anniversary of her independence, last Fourth of July. Mr. Dobbin, ex-Secretary of the Navy. Senators Butler, Bell, and Rusk, Honorables Preston S. Brooks. John Barney, Andrew Stevenson, Franklin Dexter, Louis McLane, H. L. Turney, and other prominent lawyers and statesmen have died, as did George Washington Parke Custis, who long formed a living link between our people and their liberator. Commodores Newton, Parker, and Smoot, valiant officers of our navy, were taken away. Doctors Kane and Scoresby, Arctic explorers; Gliddon and Legh, Eastern travellers; Lieut. Strain, explorer of the Darian isthmus; Anderssen, the Swedish traveller; Crawford and Rauch, the sculptors; West and Ranney, the painters; Brunshoff, the botanist, and Play fair, the architect, have all ceased to exist England lost during the twelve months John Britton, the antiquarian; Joseph Brotherton, most zealous popular reformer; the Earl of Ellesmere, an accomplished writer and liberal patron of art; the Earl of Harewood, one of her keenest sportsmen: Lord Fitzwilliam, an aristocratic corn law repealer; the Duchess of Gloucester, last surviving daughter or George the Third; Lord Amherst, her famous Envoy to China; Douglas Jerrold, Doctor Marshall Hall, Bishop Bloomfield, and others of great note and worth. The ranks of her naval officers were thinned by the deaths of Admirals Rodgers, Rowley, O'Brien, Goscost her the lives of Commodore Ethersey, Generals Anson Wheeler Lawrence Raynard Neill Nicholson, Stalker and Jack, with that of Lieutenant Salkeld, the hero of Delhi, all of whom fell in the gallant endeavor to uphold her flag in the East. Generals Sir James Macdonnell, who held Hougoumont on the field of Waterloo; Egerton. Balneavis and Hutchesson died nearer home, full of years and honors. France was horrified on the 3d of January by the assassina tion of the Archbishop of Parks, who fell by the hands of a priest, and the execution of Verger, the murderer, followed soon after. Many favorites of the great Napoleon were removed, including the Prince of Canino, Joseph Napoleon Nev. Prince of Moskowa, Vidoca, the famous thief catcher, and the last Adjutant General of the "Old Guard." General Cavaignac, one of the most disinterested of her modern patriots, died suddenly, and Beranger, Engene Sue, De Musset and the Duchess of Nemours, daughter-in law of King Louis Philippe, have also passed away. M. Demorest, an executioner in Paris during the Reign of Terror," also died in 1857. Russia lost Prince Chernishoff, General Dwernicki and some other talented officers attached to her military, financial and executive departments, as well as the celebrated Princess of Lieven, the confidential correspondent of three Czars and three Empresses, and the most active female politician of this century. Faustin the First, of Hayti, has to lament his Minister. the Duke of Band du Nord. The Nizam of Deccan. and Goolab Singh, ruler of Cashmere, died in India whilst four of the sons with a grandson of the old King of Delhi were executed by the British troops

HERALD. A chronological record of the events of the year in this city is also given. It includes all the move ments and incidents of life in the metropolis as pub lished in detail from day to day in the columns of the HERALD, and will be found interesting and useful to the general reader as well as to those who may desire to refreshen recollection.

in and around that city. The names of many other

remarkable personages will be found recorded in the

obituary index prepared from the files of the

A list of the various steamship lines which have been plying to and from this port and Boston to Europe, during the year just closed, is given, together with the duration of the passage of each, and the number of passengers transported. During the year 20,171 persons went to Europe, and 34,575 came to this country, making a total of 51,746 passengers who crossed the Atlantic in the various scean steamers, showing an increase of 24.587 passengers transported, as compared with the year 1856. Statistics of the commerce of the port of New York are also published. During the past year 3,908

vessels have arrived from foreign ports, an increase of 99 vessels as compared with the year previous. The number of passengers brought was 203,500, an increase of 44,216 over 1856. The California steamers brought 11,265 passengers, showing a falling of 660 compared with 1856.

The statistics of the business transacted in the General Sessions during the year 1857, together with the names of the officers of the Court for the ensuing year, will be found in another column.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 600 bales. part of which was said to have been good middling uplands, and sold on the wharf at 9c. The remainder w sold from store at 9c, a 91, c, for middling to good mid ling uplands. Floor was rather more active, without change in prices. Wheat was quiet, and the chief sale consisted of a small lot of white Southern at \$1 25. Corn was from Ic. to Sc. higher, with sales of about 40,000 bushels yellow and white at 58c. a 60c. and 62c. Pork reased, and Alderman Clanes responded in a next | sold at \$16 50 for old mers, and at \$16 57 a \$16 for new

clear mess sold at \$17 50 and extra do. at \$19. Sugars were quiet and prices unchanged; 600 boxes for resuing were sold at 7c. Coffee was quiet and unchanged. For stocks of various leading articles of produce we refer to another column. Freights-Engagements were mederal without change of moment in rates.

Probable Settlement of the Kansas Questle According to our latest authentic informa tion from Washington upon Kansas affairs, the administration will, most probably, adhere to the Lecompton constitution, even with the adoption of the slavery clause, and upon that basis recommend the admission of Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State. And, in view of the removal of this bone of contention from Congress, and the transfer of the entire authority and responsibility in the matter to the people directly concerned, the prompt admission of Kansas, even as a slave State, is, after all,

perhaps the best thing that can be done. The Lecompton Convention was a legitimate and authoritative body. It submitted the only constitutional issue of any moment to a vote of the people. Granted that the Kansas free State party then are as five to one, or even as ten to one, of the pro-slavery party, the responsibility lies with the former for allowing the latter to carry the late election by default. But, again, no serious outrage will be committed upon the free State party by admitting Kansas as a slave State, possessing, as that party does, a numerical ascendancy sufficient to change their organic law within six months into a free State constitution.

Next, so far as a Congressional balance of power is concerned, the admission of Kansas as a slave State, and its temporary existence as a slave State, will amount to nothing as a Southera acquisition. Minnesota, with her free State constitution, and with her Congressional delegation as a State, already elected, must be admitted within a few weeks. Close behind her will come Oregon, as another free State, and with a case so clearly and indisputably in favor of the acceptance of her constitution that she cannot be rejected. Here, then, supposing Kansas to be admitted as a slave State, she will be more than counterbalanced by two additional free States admitted during the same session of Congress.

There was a very great agitation in 1820 against the admission of Missouri as a slave State; but the equivalent to the North in the admission of Maine as a new free State, formed an essential element of the Missouri compromise. And surely at this day, with their preponderance in the Unfon firmly established, the Northern States may consent to the admission of Kansas as a temporary slave State, in consideration of the paramount object of giving to the people of Kansas the absolute right and the entire responsibility of managing their own affairs in their own way.

We anticipate a tremendous row in Congress should the administration recommend the admission of Kansas as a slave State upon the basis of the late Lecompton constitutional election; but let the act be consummated, and within six months all the existing agitation, and all the terrible uproar which is threatened, will have died away. The Southern fire-eaters threatened to tear the Union all to pieces, in consequence of the great outrage of giving the whole of California to the North-all of it on the north side and all on the south side of the Missouri compremise line. They got up their Nashville Conventions, their military encampments, armories and arsenals, and their secession elections; but they were reduced to submission by the sensible masses of the South within a very short time.

So it will be should any revolutionary attempts be made in the North on account of the admission of Kansas as a slave State. They will soon be put down at the polls by the sensible masses of our conservative people. As for the integrity of the democratic party, that is an affair which belongs to the party. It is the duty of the administration to execute the laws, regardless of parties, or factions or sections. So far as all the solid, practical interests of Kansas and the country at large are concerned, the sooner that Kansas is admitted as a sovereign State the better.

THE GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING .- The principle on which the government ought to advertise is the same as that which guides every prudent and common sense business man in advertising his business: the principle on which the government does advertise is that which none but the veriest fools and greenhorns

By law the several departments of the government, including the Post Office and Custom House, are bound not to give over so much per line for advertising. This rate is suited to the tariffs of small country papers, which, probably, were the only journals known to the majority of the members of Congress who made the law. The rate is very far below the usual rates of large metropolitan newspapers; about onefourth the price which we obtain for the cheapest advertising we have. Yet, as it cannot be altered save by an alteration in the law, either the proprietors of metropolitan newspapers must print government advertisements at one-fourth the price every one else pays them, or the government advertisements must appear in small, obscure journals which nobody sees, and which can afford to be thankful for advertising at any price. The latter has generally been the course pursued. We have seldom been willing to take the government advertisements; but we have seen them afterward in newspapers which perhaps meet the eye of a few score of people,

If the government departments are authorized to advertise at all, they should be permitted to do it in a sensible, useful manner. No man would propose a law that the War Department should be bound not to pay over a certain price for flour, or the Navy Department over a certain price for beef; yet advertising is quite as much a mercantile commodity as these. For our part, we are quite determined not to sacrifice our space to the government. The United States are not yet reduced to such a condition that they need eleemosynary assistance: till they are, they shall not advertise with us any cheaper than the chambermaids and the boarding houses. If it answers their purpose to print their advertisements where no one sees them, so much the worse for the public.

THE REAL CHARITY BALL OF THE SEASON. We understand that the committee of gentlemen, military and civil, who have come together with the object of getting up a calico ball for charitable purposes, are making considerable progress in the arrangements for the celebration of the occasion in the best manner. It was at first contemplated to give the ball at Niblo's Saloon, but that programme has been changed. They have now made arrangements with Mr. Ullman, the masager of the Italian Opera, and they intend to give the ball at the practical knowledge which they have had cannot !

Academy of Music, in the most splendid style, keeping in view, however, the cheep and charitable basis upon which it was projected. A number of the most respectable persons in the city, civil and military, are now engaged in perfecting the arrangements. They are only awaiting the passing by of the holidays in order to pre sent the matter to the public in a tangible form. We advise the ladies to begin their preparations for the ball, keeping in mind, however, that it is to be a cheap and charitable affair.

## The Grading and Levelling System-Corpo

rate Profitmery. When Le Notre laid out the grounds of Versailles his plans were thought the perfection of landscape gardening. When the charming miniature park of the Trianon, created by the more correct taste of Marie Antoinette, was placed in juxtaposition with them, the absurdity of applying geometrical rules to the develope ment of scenery was at once made evident. Nature is a sly coquette, whose capricious tastes cannot be wooed by regular advances. To bring out her attractions we have to consider carefully her penchants, not only in regard to atmosphere, distance and color, but also as to form. As Hogarth's line of beauty fixed the chief canon of art in painting, so the gardens of the Trianon gave the comp de proce to the straight alleys, rustic shrines and yew tree monstrosities of Le Notre. Since the true principles of landscape gardening have become generally recognized, we hear no more of the umbrageous vistas, classic temples and artificial bowers which formed such convenient themes for the mediaval muse. Nature now reigns paramount in her own domain, and the eye and the understanding are immensely benefitted by the change.

It would be well for the general appearance and salubrity of our large cities if the principles established in the distribution of space in modern landscape gardening were applied to the laving out of their streets. That which imparts to European towns and villages their greatest charm in the eyes of the American visiter is the quaintness and variety produced by the irregularity of the sites on which they are built. Instead of grading and levelling everything down to a uniform flatness of surface, advantage is taken of the diversities of the soil to enhance the beauty and secure the thorough ventilation and drainage of the edifice reared upon it. A cultivated taste and sanitary experience teach people that every irregularity of this kind has its natural as well as its artistic uses, and that in all these respects it may be made conducive to their comfort. Hence it is that in European cities we find the spade and the axe but rarely brought into play in the clearance of a site. The architect adapts his plans to the soil as he finds it, and the public health and taste gain largely from this judicious abstinence on his part.

It is humiliating to reflect that, whilst we borrow from foreign ideas and habits much that is really understand have not the ined upon experience and good taste. Thus, in the distribution of our cities, there is a prejudice in favor of flat surfaces and straight lines of streets, which gives them all a uniform and monotonous appearance and destroys the charms of local associations. When the site is naturally flat, as is the case with Philadelphia and New Orleans, the first of these defects cannot of course be avoided; but in New York, where we possess such a picturesque diversity of surface, it is difficult to appreciate the advantage of wiping out all the original features of the soil, and substituting for them miles of dreary streets, traversing each other at right angles, and unrelieved by a single natural object. But this is not the worst evil resulting from the vite taste which is rapidly reducing New York to the level of a teaboard. It for drainage such as no other city possesses, we have sacrificed them all to a mistaken prejudice. To carry off moisture a certain momentum, derived from the force of the water itself, is required. This is gradually being lost by the level and uniform surface to which the whole site of the city is being reduced; and although it is true that the mischief may be in a degree remedied by giving to the drains themselves a slight incline, it can never be wholly repaired. The consequence will be that, notwithstanding the large sums which efforts of this sort will cost the city, the public health will exhibit no corresponding improvement. As it is, the localities in which this system of levelling and filling up hollows has been carried out have already been marked by a decided tendency to fever and ague and other malarious diseases.

Were it not for the profits made directly or indirectly by the members of the city boards under the present contract system of grading and levelling, we feel satisfied that the good taste and common sense of our citizens would long since have put an end to it. The partizans of corruption in those quarters are, however, so strong that if will require a vigorous effort on the part of the public to impose a check upon their proceedings. That effort should be made at once, or it will be too late to apply a remedy.

THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.-We announced yesterday that our government had detailed the United States steam frigate Niagara to co-operate with the vessels again appointed by the British Admiralty to assist in laying the Atlantic submarine telegraph next summer. The following is the official letter of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject to the President and Vice President of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company:-

land and London Telegraph Company:—

Navy DEPARTMENT, Dec. 30, 1837.

GENTIEMENT—Your communication of the 22d inst. has been received. I have to inform you in reply that, by direction of the President of the United States, the steam frigate Niagara will be again detailed for the purpose of assisting is laying the telegraphic cable next summer. The Department will give Chief Engineer Everett leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, that the Telegraph Company may avail itself of his services in connection with their work. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAAC TOUCEY.

Perms Coopen, Esq., President, and Crucs W. Fisto, Esq., Vice President of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, New York.

We are glad that our government, having once

We are glad that our government, having once entered upon this, the greatest undertaking of the age, has determined to give all the aid in its power for its accomplishment. The British Admiralty have already, as we have said, detached two vessels for the service, and there is no doubt whatever in the minds of all who were on the last expedition that the next will be as successful as the most sanguine could desire. The experience which the officer of the telegraph squadron and the scientific members of the enterprise acquired by the first attempt is invaluable, and now that the practicability of the work has been satisfactorily proved, we may look forward to its successful completion this summer. It is essential, however, that all the officers who were appointed last year should be again detached for the same service, as the

safely be dispensed with. We presume, therefore, that the Secretary of the Navy has already given orders that they shall not be detailed on any other work.

We understand that in addition to the two vessels which have been detailed by the British Admiralty, the whole of the channel fleet, consisting of some ninety or a hundred vessels, will accompany the telegraph squadron to mid ocean, from which the work of laying the cable will be commenced. Next June has been decided upon as the most favorable for the purpose, so it is not improbable that the cable will be laid before the 4th of July next.

The Niagara will not leave for England before March next, to assist in the undertaking. In the mean time, the manufacture of the necessary surplus telegraph cable is under way and will be finished long before the required time.

Weekly Journalism in New York. We made some allusion the other day to the state and prospects of weekly journalism in

New York. The subject is susceptible of very considerable elaboration.

There are, properly speaking, three classes of weekly journals in this city: the illustrated papers, the pious papers, and the impious or Sunday papers. For some years the three have been contending for the supremacy. The religious papers started first in the race, and attained some position in the absence of competition: the Sunday papers have only arisen within the past fifteen or twenty years; last of all, the illustrated papers, which combine the work of the artist with that of the writer, appeared in the field and strove for the palm.

It is very easy to see how the chances lie, as things are shaped at present. The Sunday papers, finding themselves the object of periodical denunciation by the clergy, and likewise perceiving that, in respect of innocent attractions, they were outstripped by their illustrated cotemporaries, have betaken themselves to scandal, scurrility and smut as their best claim to public favor. Of course there are exceptions to the general rule. Some of the Sunday papers are conducted, for a couple of weeks at a time, with commendable decency and propriety; but the general average of these sheets makes one blush for the city where such periodicals appear and circulate freely. Stories of which the point is whether the young woman who has been found alone in her night dress by the ruthless seducer can possibly escape without injury; or stories which purport to describe the infernal wiles and arts by which the Muscovite Count prevailed over the virtuous sewing girl of the Five Points: jokes of which it would be weak to say they were broad; and abusive paragraphs of any and every one who is not an advertiser: this constitutes the ordinary bill of fare of a Sunday news-

The pious papers are a different variety. Once or twice we have seen and read a pious paper which contained actibor meanness nor malignity, nor scurrility, nor false calumny. We rather think, on reflection, that the phenomenon has occurred thrice. It doubtless injured the reputation of the paper; for, latterly, it has not been repeated. A dead level of sectarian bigotry and low mean prejudice is the uniform characteristic of our pious journals. There are degrees of eminence, of course. For instance, the two extremes-the Puritan and the Papistthe Freeman's Journal and the Independent-are fine instances of the different forms of craziness into which religious enthusiasm beguiles the human mind. If the Freeman's Journal had its way, Protestants would be daily roasted before the City Hall: if the Independent were listened to, our clergymen would carry pistols to the pulpit, and possess a veto over the legislation of Congress. Other varieties again are the Observer and the Churchman, the one the organ of the snufflers among the Presbyterians, the other that of the Puseyites. If there be anything grander than the Pecksniffian air with which the Churchman denies the popular rumor that there are other Protestant sects besides the High Church Episcopalians, it is the pathetic groan with which the canting Observer denounces a fresh symptom of infidelity. The one is the peacock and the other the owl of newspapers. Punch in his happiest moments never wrote anything more amusing than the articles in which the Churchman remarks that "a sect of dissenters, who, we believe, are called Methodists, have a new chapel, &c., &c.," or the articles in which the Observer "feels bound by a solemn sense of duty to warn its readers against the pernicions works of a new and probably young play writer, named William Shakspere, who, in two places, makes his hero exclaim 'ye Gods!' thus obviously, by implication, denying the unity of the Godhead."

It is natural that these sheets should be gradually making way for others better suited to the perusal of an intelligent people. Bonner's Ledger, for instance, which has risen into note within the past year or two, is a marvellons instance of what advertising will do. It contains nothing but stories and brief moral essays: yet it is probably the most successful paper in the world. Frank Ledie's Paper was started a couple of years ago, just after Barnum's broke down, on the model of the London Illustrated News; it has published a large collection of pictures of various merit, and appeared at one time to have secured the field to itself, Harpers' Weekly, which is the youngest of the three weeklies, has endeavored to combine the features of an illustrated newspaper with the best light reading matter that could be procured, and has accordingly obtained a large patronage; but the price at which these weeklies are sold must require an enormous sale to remunerate the publishers. The Home Journal, also, though not illustrated, is an excellent paper, well worthy of the favor it obtains at the public hands. All these papers are conducted with good sense and a regard for decency. They are real acquisitions for literature, and will do good to the public which reads

It will be well for the rising generation when these papers supersed altogether the immoral Sunday sheets and the still more injurious sectarian papers published under the auspices of the churches.

Maroyre Francisco -St. John's Day, 27th, was cole brated on the evening of the 28th by a number of the ledges in this city and vicinity. Several of the foreign lodges gave dinners. L/Union Française No 17 met al No. 50 Whits street, and after being opened in form by W. M. A. Massabo, sat down to a fine banquet. During the evening the Lodge received with grand bonors the R. W. Deputy Grand Master Robert Macoy, Esq., and the R. W. Grand Secretary James W. Austin, M. D., both of whom addressed the Lodge. Committees were received from and sent to La Slucerite (French) and Pythagoras (German) Lodges, both of which bodies celebrated the day in a manner similar to that adopted by I Union Francaise, which is distinguished for its strict observance of the ancient landmarks of the fraternity, as well as its liberality towards its bretaren in distress

### THE LATEST NEWS.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara, &c.

HALIPAX, Dec. 31-10 P. M It is now blowing a southwesterly gale here, and # 6 still very wet, but there are prospects of its clearing up. The telegraph lines are working horribly. It is hardly probable that either the Canada from Boston or the Nie gara from Liverpool will arrive before noon to morrow.

The line has been interrupted between here and Sack-ville since about eleven o'clock. The trouble appears like cross with some branch wire. We have been trying incessantly for nearly three hours to raise Sackville, and are now compelled to abandon the attempt as useless.

The Filibuster Movement. ENDORSEMENT OF COM. PAULDING'S CON

DUCT BY THE ADMINISTRATION—REPORTED RATT-FIGATION OF THE TREATY WITH NICARAGUA—GEN. WALLER'S FRIENDS ENTHUSIASTIC IN HIS CAUSE— OPPERS OF ASSISTANCE PROM THE SOUTH, ETC.

The Cabinet had a long session to-day. The principa subject before them was, I understand, the conduct of modore Paulding. I am led to believe, from the lights before me, that the administration will, under the circumstances, ondorse the course pursued by Paulding; for, under the recent treaty, the government pledged itself to pretect and secure the neutrality of the Nocaragua Transit route; and upon this viewof the subject the Commodoro's course will be fully justified, and if I am not greatly mistaken instructions will be sent to Com. Paulding to keep that route open, whether blockaded by filibusters or

It is believed by the Cabinet that Nicaragua has ratified the new treaty, though ne official communication has

been received on the subject.

It is charged that Pauldag's letter to the department ontains several positive falsehoods. He says Walker captured goods of merchants in transit to the interior. killed men, and made prisoners of peaceful inhabitants, &c. General Walker says there is not one word of truth in either of these grave charges. The river having been blockaded by Costa Rica, no goods were in transit to the interior; nor was there a single man killed in the capture of Fort Castillo, while the women on the steamer Morgan were camp followers—the other prisoners being Costa can soldiers, and not "peaceful inhabitants."

In 1855 Commodore Paulding addressed a letter to Col Wheeler, then United States Minister to Central America, in which he expressed a sympathy for General Walker' cause, and eulogized his efforts to regenerate Nicaragua His ideas seem to have undergone a radical change.

General Walker has had no intimation yet, as to the intentons of the government towards himself and his men. Southern members still crowd his rooms, and promise to see him fully indemnified. Despatches and let pour in upon him from all sections of the South, extending sympathy and offering material aid.

Various reports are in circulation as to what Gan. Walker ntends to do, none of which are true. He will wait until Congress meets, when, I am satisfied, propositions will be submitted by Southern members which will meet his approbation. But they will all fail, for they have not the strength to carry their fillbustering schemes through Com grees. Mark that.

It has been ascertained that before General Walker left Central America he sent orders to Colonel Anderson to remain in possession of Fort Castillo as long as possible; if obliged to abanden it, to then retain the boats; but if compelled to destroy any of them before their falling into the hands of the enemy, to destroy first the river boats, and hold on to the steamer La Virgin. This order was repeated from Aspinwall. Arrangements were also made o send up a number of men in bungoes, under competent leaders, with the view to convey the order to Colonel Anderson, and advise any United States vessels approaching the coast of the state of affairs at Punta Arenas and San Juan del Norte. It is asserted that General Walker has confidence that Colonel Anderson will obey the order.

THE WALKER EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS. New Chinans, Dec. 30, 1857.
The steamship Panadelphia, from New York via Havana, arrived to-day. She brings the California mails of the 5th inst. John Tabor, Esq., Editor of El Nicaraguense, was a passenger. He has consented to open the meeting to-morrow evening with a history of the capture of General Walker and the following events. The feeling of indignation is increasing, and some favor the reinforce ing of Anderson in spite of the government. Over a thousand stand of arms are in readiness, and it is thought that men are at hand who are willing to undertake to use them in the Nicaraguan cause.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN FAVOR OF WALKER AT

New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1867.
The Nicaraguan meeting, held here this evening, was very large and enthusiastic. A speech made by Mr. John Tabor created an intense feeling of excitement. resolutions, denunciatory of the arrest of Gen. Walker,

## News from Kansas

The Republican learns from a gentleman who left Kansa on Saturday last that the Lawrence Convention adjourned without making any nominations for State officers. The presentation of a ticket before the election is deemed

THE WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1857. The resignation of Captain Albert L. Magilton, Fourth

Artillery, has been accepted by the President.

The Treasurer's weekly statement furnishes the following important figures for the week ending Monday, December 98 ---

Amount subject to draft...... Reduction from last week.... The Indian delegations, representing the Pawnees,

Poncas and Pottowatamies, paid their respects to the President to-day, at 12 o'clock. The President received them cordially, and was very happy in his remarks.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER PROPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1857. Detegations from the Pawnecs, Poncas and Pottowate mics, numbering about thirty, had a formal interview with

the President to-day at the White House. The auditory was large, including ladies, and Secretaries Cobb, Floye and Thompson. The most interesting feature was the apparent reconciliation between the Chiefs of the Pawnees and Poncas, which tribes have long been hostile to each other. The President, or "Great father," as they call him, baving persuasively dwelt upon the blessings of peace, joined their hands in token of friendship. The Pottown tomies were in citizen's dress, while their less civilized colleagues were in their grandest attire, and more than

# usually profuse of paint and feathers.

ALBANY, Dec. 51, 1857. The Old Canal Board met to-day, but adjourned sine die vithout transacting any business of public interest. The employes in the Comptroller's office have pro Comptroller Burrows with a valuable gold snuff box. ac companied by a letter of farewell signed by every clerk

# Navigation on the Hudson.

The steamboat Heroarrived here at daybreak this more ing, with an immense freight, and leaves this afternoon on her return trip. She had a good passage up, and re ports the ice much broken.

PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1867.
The moon is shining brightly here to nim 1, and troops of masqueraders are promonading the streets.

None of our papers suspend publication to morrow after

#### oon or Saturday morning. United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1857. Nos. 51 and 52. Edwin M. Chaffee, trustee, &c., vs. Na Nos. 61 and 52. Edwin M. Chaffee, trustee, &c., vs. Na-haniel Hayward, and H. H. Day vs. Nathaniel Hay-ward.—Chief Justice Taney delivored the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion to dismiss the cases. No number. The United States vs. Sanchez de Pache-co.—Motion to decket and dismiss the case argued. No. 224. Mary L. Benham vs. Felise Conces, adminis-trator, et al.—Docketed and dismissed with costs. No. 106. Horace C. Sisby et al. vs. Elisha Foote—Me-tion to dismiss argued on both sides. No. 23. Argument continued for appellant. Adjourned till Monday.

# Supposed Sulcide at Detroit.

Guy Foote, Esq., President of the Farmers' and Me-hanics' Bank, of this city, was found dead in bed this

The Trial of Thomas Mend.

Boscox, Dec. 31, 1857.
The trial of Thomas Mead was commenced to day in the